

# Gainesville Daily Sun.

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GAINESVILLE, FLORIDA, WEDNESDAY, JULY 21, 1909

TEN CENTS A WEEK

## EXCURSION TRAIN WAS WRECKED NEAR OCALA

### A. C. L. Baseball Special Meets With Terrible Accident---Miracle That No One Was Killed.

One of the worst railroad wrecks that has ever occurred in Florida, occurred on the Atlantic Coast Line at Ray's Spur four miles north of Ocala Tuesday afternoon at 12:30. The train left Gainesville at 10:20 a. m., with eleven coaches containing 400 passengers, about one-half being colored, in charge of Conductor Summerlin and Engineer Rives.

No mishap occurred until the train had reached the above named point, when the terrible accident happened. The engine, baggage car, and first seven coaches passed safely over the switch but evidently the passage of the engine and these coaches by some means loosened the bolt of the switch, and the other five coaches, containing white passengers, were thrown from the track, one taking the side track, and the other four being thrown over and almost completely demolished.

Strange to say, no one was killed, which is nothing less than a miracle, but fourteen persons were injured, the most serious of whom was Eddie Smith, pressman in The Sun office, whose left arm was broken above the

wrist, and who it is feared also sustained internal injuries.

Following is the list of those injured, all of whom are residents of Gainesville with three exceptions:

Oscar Kennebaw, knee dislocated.  
Eddie Smith, wrist broken.  
T. B. Stringfellow, back hurt.  
Ruth Kennard, cut over eye.  
H. G. Kennard, bruised about body.  
D. H. Grace, Evinston, thumb hurt.  
J. B. Brooks, knee hurt.  
R. B. Bostick, ankle sprained.  
John Jones, Micanopy, foot hurt.  
Mrs. Mary Kennard, back sprained.  
H. H. Pinkson, hip injured.  
W. P. Welch, leg hurt.  
J. W. Means, leg hurt.  
C. McCaully, Martin, back sprained.

Superintendent McArthur was on the train, and although among the injured he was very prompt in securing aid for the afflicted, and within less than an hour following the accident he had the wounded parties in the Ocala House, receiving the best of medical attention.

Passengers on the regular noon

(Continued on Page Five.)

## OAK HALLS WON THE GAME AT OCALA 5 TO 0

HINES HAD 'EM AT HIS MERCY  
AND NEVER WALKED A MAN.

Brilliant Fielding of Oak Halls Made  
Ocala Sports Sick--Hendricks  
and Denton Batted Fine.

(By Jack Shea.)

### GAINESVILLE 5, OCALA 0.

The famous Oak Halls literally played rings around Ocala yesterday, and made them look like a work horse hitched to a surry.

There is no use talking, Gainesville had the best team and the majority of loyal rooters, and they cheered their favorites on to victory at every opportunity.

The park was crowded, about one thousand people attending the game. The all-round work of Tim Hendricks was the feature of the game, while "Bebe" Denton shared with him in the batting honors.

Hines, the Oak Hall twirler, had the Ocala chaps at his mercy, not a man reaching third base, and only three of the Brick City boys could locate the ball.

### How It Was Done.

First Inning--Miller skied out to center; Allen flew out to left; Graham popped out to short. No runs.

Dodge got one in the ribs and took his base, but was out trying to swipe second (the base was contagious); Harris out, short to first; Donaldson, Capt. as they call him, WHIFFED. NO RUNS.

Second Inning--Ham Bullock hit for one base, and then came Tim Hendricks with a neat two-bagger to right; Denton hit to pitcher, safe on first, scoring Bullock, and sending Hendricks to third; Taylor hit to right for one base, scoring Hendricks, but Denton was thrown out at the plate. Taylor taking second on the throw-in; Watson hit to pitcher, out on first. Taylor taking third; Hines ended the inning by fanning. Two runs.

McCormick (imported) singled to left; Gore whiffed, and McCormick stole second, but was caught napping, and of course the blocks were put to him--it was funny; W. Dodge popped a little one to Sandy. NO RUNS.

Third Inning--Miller hit to third, who spilled it, Miller safe, but a moment later stole second; Allen hit to third and was safe on first, but Miller was run down between second and third; Graham struck out; Allen was thrown out trying to pilfer second. No runs.

Melver hit to center for one base, but was thrown out trying to swipe second. (Harry did that thing.) Galaway fanned; Brown, the invincible (?) flew out to right. NO RUNS.

Fourth Inning--Harry Bullock hit a slow one to second, out at first; Tim Hendricks hit to short and went to second on bad throw to first; Denton out on grounder to second. Taylor hit for two bases, scoring Hendricks; Taylor went to third on passed ball; Watson whiffed. One run.

E. Dodge struck out, Harris sent a high one to short left, Sandy running back and making a nice catch; Donaldson, Capt. as they call him, popped a little fly to Denton. NO RUNS.

Fifth Inning--Hines out, short to first; Miller grounded out to short. Allen fouled out to catcher. No runs. McCormick (old resident of course) hit in front of plate, Bullock picking it up and making a nice throw to first in time to catch him; Gore, another old resident, of course, (?) fouled out to first; W. Dodge could not locate the ball on three swings. NO RUNS YET.

Graham flew out to center; Bullock out, third to first; Hendricks, of course, singled past third, it being his

(Continued on Page Eight.)

## SAYS PRESIDENT TAFT WILL SIGN TARIFF BILL

### The Consumer Would Have Been Much Better Off Under the Existing Dingley Law.

WASHINGTON, July 20.--President Taft, in the opinion of the writer, will sign the Payne-Aldrich bill, and it will not conform to the expectations voiced by the President in the statement recently issued from the White House.

At this late day--after the members of Congress have voted--the President demands free iron ore, free coal, free oil, and free hides.

It is probable that the President will get these concessions, with the possible exception of free iron ore.

If raw products go on the free list, and the tariff on manufactured articles is not reduced correspondingly, the tariff bill will be more discriminatory against the people and in favor of the tariff barons than when it went to the conference. If the President's recommendations relative to free raw materials are carried out, the revision of the tariff will have amounted to revision downward on the product of the miner, the farmer, and the toiler, and revision upward on the product of the trusts. It will give the tariff trusts the opportunity to swell their already fabulous profits, as a result of being able to buy their raw materials cheaper and to exact higher prices for the manufactured product.

In asking for free raw materials the President is responding to the demand of the New England manufacturers. Their prayer is for revision on raw materials. The sentiment of the country is for revision downward on both raw materials and the manufactured product.

As Senator Aldrich's clients will not be hostile to free hides, free coal and free oil, these "concessions" will probably be allowed the President. The Republican bosses no doubt believe free raw materials will tend to lend a revision downward color to the tariff bill, and distract attention from the schedules that will materially advance the cost of living.

The expectation of the President that will not be fulfilled is the hope that the bill will be revised as promised in the Republican platform, on the basis of equalization of cost of production at home and abroad, plus a reasonable profit.

If the bill is to conform to that principle it will have to be revised from the first schedule to the last.

The framers of the tariff bill under discussion did not at any time pay attention to the principle of revision laid down in the platform.

The suppression of the statistics of the German government as to labor cost in that country is an illustration of the methods resorted to by Senator Aldrich to prevent the people from knowing the difference in the cost of production at home and abroad.

That wages are higher in the United States than Europe is of course admitted. What the downward revisionists wanted to know was the extent of the difference. They asked for facts, knowing that the margin between the wages paid to American workmen and foreign workmen was not nearly so great as pretended by the standpatters. For instance, the highly-protected cotton mills of New England, which make profits as high as 67 per cent, pay their average workman 97 cents a day. This is according to Government statistics.

The labor cost in the cotton manufacturing industry, according to Commissioner of Labor Carroll D. Wright, is 26 per cent. The Payne-Aldrich bill fixes the average tariff rate on cotton products at 47.14 per cent, while an average rate of 26 per cent would equal the cost of production at home and abroad, even granting that foreign workmen received no pay.

In the manufacture of glassware in the United States the labor cost is 36 per cent. If the total labor cost abroad were only half as much, the net difference in labor cost would be but 18 per cent, while the bill places a 48 per cent tariff on glassware.

The total labor cost in the manufacture of metals in the United States is 20 per cent. Accepting the statement of Senator Aldrich that the labor cost in Europe is only half as much, the difference in labor cost at home and abroad would not exceed 10 per cent. The rate in the bill now in conference is 31 per cent, three times as high as it ought to be for protective purposes if the tariff is to be revised on the principle set forth in the Republican platform.

The difference in the cost of wool production measured by labor in

(Continued on Page Two.)

## New York Merchants All Anticipate Good Fall Trade

NEW YORK, July 20.--The local market is getting the benefit of many Western buyers who, with characteristic foresight, have decided that there is to be no retrogression, and that no matter if prices are much higher than six months ago, the future can bring no lower quotations than as low as at present. They desire to stock up especially conspicuous in the cotton trade. Print goods are demanded in quantities that cause the jobbers concern because of the uncertainty of being able to make deliveries.

John Claffin's recent statement that business will continue to improve with the tariff question adjusted is confirmed by the leading jobbers. They insist that had there been no such issue at present the country's prosperity would have so influenced the dry goods trade that the business for winter and next year would have been exceptional. There are no complaints that trade is not now good. In fact, as compared with the identical period a year ago the present conditions are extraordinary. But, as one jobber re-

marked, there is always room for improvement.

This, of course, has no reference to certain mills, the products of which are in such demand that orders have been refused for months to come. But there is also a slight suspicion that for fear of quoting to a disadvantage some manufacturers have refused orders so as to be able to get the benefit of the new high records expected.

The woolen and silk trades are good. Efforts to bring woolen material into greater use appear to have been successful. As for prices, they are decidedly higher. Silk goods still reflect the probability of the duty finding a different adjustment in the final conference.

The export trade is indifferent as yet. There has been some improvement in South American shipments, but the Orient is not willing to come into the American market until prices are made more stationary. It is difficult to see how the foreign buyers can hold aloof on that account since everything favors higher figures.

## French Noblewoman Offers To Sell Titles At Discount

NEW YORK, July 20.--To any rich American woman who is ambitious to scintillate in the society of the European nobility, a woman styling herself the Marquise De La Rochebryant offers a display of twenty-nine choice titles from which a selection may be made.

"Marquise De La Rochebryant" is in this city and has caused to be inserted in the newspapers an advertisement that for a sufficient cash payment she will dispose of any one or more of her titles. Explaining that a brother had wrecked her fortune, she said she came to the United

States to dispose of at least one title in an effort to recoup the family fortunes. She particularly recommends her title as Countess D'Aulter as a desirable one for any American woman who is willing to pay \$1,000. She says she has been offered \$500,000 for it, but could not think of letting it go at that price.

"I want to raise some money for my husband's sake," explained the Marquise De La Rochebryant, "and I cannot see anything dishonorable in trying to sell one of my titles. I have twenty-nine, and I want cash for some of them."

## Substantial Improvement Shown in Business Affairs

NEW YORK, July 20.--Every week sees a steady and substantial improvement in the business situation. The manufacturing interests of the country are operating at a higher percentage of capacity. As a rule, prices of both raw and finished products are advancing. There is a decided tendency to discount the settlement of the tariff and the harvesting of good allround crops.

Close students of the situation are becoming more confident that conditions will be favorable this year to business expansion. We are fast approaching the time when the outlook will be clearer, and when the commercial world can make satisfactory deductions, and that will be the signal to go ahead.

The United States Steel Corpora-

tion is said to be operating 90 per cent of its present capacity, which is equivalent to 97 per cent or more of the 1908 capacity. The price of steel billets has been further advanced \$1 per ton.

Copper, the metal, is marking time the large accumulated stocks still operating as a weight upon prices. But it is significant that in lines consuming large quantities of copper, business is improving. For some time past, while prices for raw products in some cases have been high, little or no advance has been obtained in finished goods.

Altogether little complaint is now heard in business quarters. Sentiment is bound to be restrained for a time longer, but people are beginning to see daylight, and anxious to again become busy.